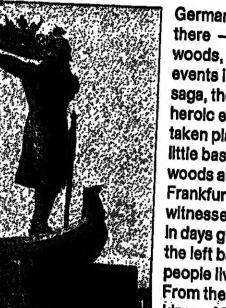
Routes to tour in Germathe German Tribune

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Benahelm Blobelstadi Amerikach The Nibelungen Route Route

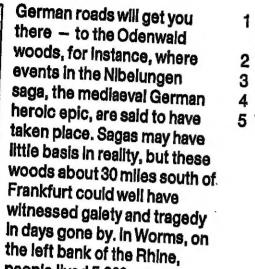


Odenwald.



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- 2 Miltenberg 3 Odenwald
- 4 Michelstadt

5 Wertheim

burg, 14 August 1983 hy-second year - No. 1095 - By air

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ahead in Western Europe as

ill involve 108 Pershing 2s, all in

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, Belgium, Holland, Germany

misation will definitely have

Soviet Union may yet agree in

terms negotiated could obviate

in is not represented at the Gene-

e modernisation cannot go ahead

t Germans, whichever party is in in Bonn, have a special interest

ring that East and West agree.

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are bound to wonder what will

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the West: a fresh arms build-up

lary counter-measures? Will the

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isite. Hours after the March ge-

election Chancellor Kohl frankly

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make it equally clear to the Unit-

ales and, during his visit to Moslast month, to the Soviet Union.

et that alone would not be politics if

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ents rather than simply accept-

ancellor Kohl and Foreign Minis-lenscher have shown themselves

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islead of insisting on all or nothing,

To Soviet SS-20s in return for no

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it Bonn's approval.

new nuclear missiles.

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y the extent of the Russian

range missiles in Europe.

d from the end of the year.

Moscow try again United States mooted an interim solu-

lissiles: Washington and

The chief US delegate, Paul Nitze, sounded out terms in the last round of Geneva talks: an equal number of warheads on either side ranging from 50 to Bonn has recently tried again to in-

fluence developments. First Herr Genscher, then Herr Kohl called for reconsideration of the walk in the woods proposal in preparation for the next round of talks, which are due to begin on 6

This proposal was a compromise sounded out by the US and Soviet delegates at Geneva, Paul Nitze and Yuli Kvitsinski, in July 1982.

The West was to abandon plans to station Pershing 2 in Europe and make do with 75 Cruise missile launcher facilities, each with four single-warhead

In return the East was to make do with 75 SS-20 systems, with three warheads each, aimed at targets in Western Europe, while the number of mediumrange missiles in Asia was to be frozen.

The walk in the woods proposal was rejected first by Moscow, then by Washington. But it was not shelved once and

In January it was aired in public by Gene Rostow, who was sacked by President Reagan as head of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

It has since remained on the agenda, and not for nothing. It would not only be a politically advantageous compro-mise but also a meaningful limitation of the Soviet missile threat to Western Eu-

Above all, the walk in the woods proposal fuelled hopes of disregarding for while the problem of British and French nuclear missiles.

The Soviet Union has made the Geneva talks grind to a halt over this issue, which Herr Genscher will have had in

"I believe the Soviet Union has cause for reconsidering whether the result might not indeed be an acceptable outcome for it."

at which the Geneva talks have marked shal Ustinov, may have announced that

time, with Moscow insisting on the medium-range missile celling not being lower than that of the existing 162 Bri-

tish and French strategic missiles.

This demand, which is Russia's version of the zero option, would mean no new US missiles were to be stationed in

It would be unacceptable for the United States and equally unacceptable for Britain, France and Bonn. The Russians have enough strategic

weapons to cover both US targets and the Anglo-French mini-deterrent without needing to rely on the SS-20. There would only be any point in dis-

cussing the British and French missiles at the Start talks on strategic arms re-They have nothing to do with the debate on medium-range missiles, as the

Soviet Union originally assured Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in no uncertain terms. No-one knows exactly what came over the Russians when they decided to

resurrect the problem. Until December 1981 the Soviet leaders excluded British and French missi-

les from the medium-range agenda. They have since been increasingly insistent on them being included, especially since Mr Andropov took over as

Soviet leader. The Sovlet Defence Minister, Mar-

consideration of British and French nuclear weapons at the Geneva talks was an objective necessity with regard to So-

viet security interests. But why has that only been the case since February 1982?

Besides, the Soviet leaders ought to know their Europe well enough to realise that as long as they insist on this demand there can be no question of a compromise in Geneva.

The walk in the woods proposal was not the first indication (although it is still the latest) that the Soviet Union does not seriously believe it can gain full approval of its viewpoint in Gene-

That is why it is important for the Bonn government to remind both Moscow and Washington of the walk in the woods proposal right now.

The reminder might encourage the Russians to reconsider a viewpoint they did not always hold so definitely.

And it could prompt the Americans to start work on constructive proposals in anticipation of a Soviet climb-down on the inclusion of British and French missiles in any medium-range agree-

Bonn's quiet reminders have admittedly upset not only Moscow and Washington. In Germany too some people have seen them less as a negotiation proposal than as readiness on Bonn's part to dispense once and for all with the stationing of medium-range ballistic missiles in Europe.

The Bonn government stands accused of wanting unilaterally to call into question the missile modernisation weapon mix, or combination of Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles.

Eyen Mr Nitze is accused of wanting to achieve results at virtually any price for reasons of personal ambition, which is an incredible insult to a man of his unquestioned integrity and independen-

The critics are repeating an old mistake in attributing to a single weapon sys-'Continued on page 5



THE ARMS RACE The state of play in Europe

MONEY Alternative financing institutions emerge out of protest movements

THE MEDIA

American cable TV crucial in bid to change hackneyed images of Germany

AVIATION Sudden death in a beautiful, cloudless, Saturday sky

> Bayreuth boos for Briton's version of Wagner's 'Ring'

MODERN LIVING Page 15 State government clips the wings of police stool pigeons









people lived 5,000 years ago. From the 5th century AD the kings of Burgundy held court there, going hunting in the

one can yet say for sure that miseed to station new missiles in Wesiks. The decisions will be taken in ow and Washington. But Western

WORLD AFFAIRS

Andropov plans reported to involve reunited Germany

Chancellor Kohl's comments in Moscow on German reunification cannot have come like a bolt out of the blue for the Soviet leader. Mr Andro-

Mr Andropov is said to be engaged in a rethink envisaging in the long term a unified and neutral Europe centred on a reunified Germany,

This strategic rethink is based on the realisation that the countries of Eastern Europe are no longer an effective buffer between the Soviet Union and the West the way nuclear missiles are developing.

Or so says Lajos Lederer, writing in The Observer, London. Mr Lederer is a well-known specialist on East Bloc affairs who is reputed to be on good terms with leading politicians in the

He says his information hails from well-informed Hungarian officials, Mr Andropov is said to have outlined his views in three long meetings with the Hungarian leader, Mr Kadar, in Mos-

What is more, the Soviet leader is planning to launch a new European peace offensive despite the failure so far of arms control talks and the chill in relations between the superpowers.

Mr Andropov is said to give priority to political moves to redress the balance of .. East. West - confidence . over. agreements soon on limiting the stationing of

Moscow is keenly aware of the missile threat and the long-term risks of a China hostile to the Soviet Union.

So the Soviet leaders plan to ensure the security of the USSR by means of a combination of arms control agreements with the United States and a guarantee of political stability in Europe.

Mr Lederer, quoting his Hungarian sources, says similar ideas were considered by Mr Brezhnev.

Realising that in a nuclear war not even loyal East Bloo satellites could

Honecker offer puts Carstens in a dilemma

GDR leader Erich Honecker has in-vited Bonn head of state Karl Carstens to attend an official ceremony to mark the 500th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther.

At first glance it might seem a noble gesture, or little short of one. On closer scrutiny it can be seen to be a doubleged and highly problematic offer.

What makes it such political dynamito is that President Caratons has been invited to attend a ceremony in Bast Berlin rather than in Eisleben, Eisenach or Wittenberg.

President Carstens as a practising Protestant would have accepted with spontaneous pleasure an invitation to take part in celebrations in Luther's home town or in towns so closely associated with his life and work.

But he cannot be expected to do so in Continued on page 4



prevent the Soviet Union from being wiped out, Mr Brezhnev sought a modus vivendi with the United States.

Mr Brezhnev's bid climaxed in 1975 when the Helsinki accords were signed, but the Helsinki process was interrupted by the Soviet invasion of Afghanis-

Hungarian sources are convinced the invasion of Afghanistan was forced on Mr Brezhnev by his military bureaucracy, which has since realised that the Afghan adventure was a mistake.

The Hungarians would not be surprised if the Soviet Union in pursuing its long-term strategic plan of a fundamental change in policy toward East

and West were to offer to withdraw Russian troops from Eastern Europe.

In return the United States would be expected to withdraw its forces from Western Europe.

The Hungarians are also persuaded that increasingly liberal moves are being permitted in Eastern Europe, especially in the religious sector.

The aim is to convince the West that Russia no longer has aggressive plans to disseminate Soviet ideology in Western

A leading Hungarian Jew, Dr Alexander Scheiber, was recently given the highest Hungarian order of merit. This award is listed as an example of good will toward religious communities.

There are also said to be clear signs that the Soviet Union is changing its traditional trade policies toward Eas-

Hungary, for instance, is allowed to pursue liberal economic and social poli-

But the most surprising feature of the entire rethink is the extent to which the Soviet leaders have reverted to thinking aloud about German rounification.

Hans-Heinz Schlenker (Kleier Nachrichten, 1 August 1983)

Genscher keeps alive idea of renunciation of force

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has returned to the fray as an advocate of East-West agreement on renunciation of the use of force.

An agreement of this kind would have an important stabilising effect, he wrote in a letter to leading members of his Free Democratic Party.

The FDP leader has long been a determined advocate of renunciation of the use of force. It formed part of the Free Democrats' 1980 election manifes-

The East Bloo resurrected it internationally in its January 1983 Prague declaration, and Herr Genscher has since clearly succeeded in enlisting Chancellor Kohl's support.

Leading Christian Democrats, one is bound to add, remain extremely sceptical about the whole idea.

Germany's major Nato partners similarly continue to take a dim view of the proposal, arguing that countries are sufficiently committed to not using force as it is.

Yet another treaty on renunciation of the use of force might even be harmful in view of the illusions it would create,

Herr Genscher visited Prague, where the East Bloc drew up its January decigration, in February 1983, He welcomed the Eastern proposals.

Renunciation of the use of force as he envisaged it, he later explained, would extend to members of one's own pact system and must include an end to Soviet aggression in Afghanistan.

like to use renunciation of the use of force to offset the Brezhnev Doctrine whereby Moscow is entitled to intervene in any fraternal communist country.

CDU/CSU experts feel the Helsinki accords, which were signed by the Soviet Union and all the other East Bloc states in Europe, run counter to the

Brezhney Doctrine. The Final Act at Helsinki forbids the use or threat of force against all countries that signed the accords, including one's own pact partners.

This and the UN Charter, which likewise incorporates a pledge not to use force in settling political disputes, have led to other Nato Foreign Ministers showing little enthusiasm for yet unother treaty.

Nato Foreign Ministers, meeting in Paris in June, expressly stated that a verbal reaffirmation of the commitment to renounce the use of force was no substitute for action.

Mention was made, in this context, of Poland and Afghanistan.

Herr Genscher was privately told that Bonn's Nato allies felt the East Bloc initiative formed part of the psychological struggle waged by the Kremlin.

Moscow, they argued, was trying to foster in the West a mistaken feeling of security despite the fact that there had been no change in the Eastern arms build-up.

Only Greece and Denmark scemed willing to actively take up the Eastern

The dim view of fresh declarations renouncing the use of force taken by the Christian Democrats is underlined by a Berlin speech made at the end of May by Alois Mertes, CDU, Minister of State at the Bonn Foreign Office.

The Federal Republic of Germany, he said, ought to take precautions against devaluation of the concept of renunciation of the use of force.

This depreciation was brought about by a proliferation of agreements on the

The Prague proposal seemed to him to be no more than a manoeuvre to distract attention from the serious breaches by Moscow of the existing ban on the use of force to which all states were committed.

Yet Chancellor Kohl, clearly advised by Foreign Minister Genscher, nonetheless made the following statement at a dinner given in his honour at the Kremlin in July:

"A renewed and binding reaffirmation of the ban on the use of force can contribute toward an improvement in the international situation provided it specifically prevents the threat of force and ends the use of force where it is still brought to bear." Bernt Conrad

(Die Welt, 6 August 1983)

Solid reasone AFFAIRS for keeping Bucharest |

Frankfurter Allgemi

will not be enough in the long of U. feguard the degree of index year ago, the public were speculat-Rumania has established in fact on a breakdown of the SPD-PDP

One effect of Rumanian control in the serious and dispute one effect of Rumanian control in the serious policies directly affects results the current squabbling. It the Federal Republic of Grant the difference was that the coalition the fact that a majority of this year ago was nearing its end. The mans in Rumania would like to this of today is at the beginning. It te.

There are a wide range of partnership in the fothat date back to the end of partnership in the fothat date back to the following partnership in the fothat date back to the following partnership in the

Bonn politicians offered to be for Chancellor Kohl, Strauss has be-Bucharest wanted no change be a priceless asset. Nobody but the about ethnic Germans have lot U leader could have stunned the

mainly about exit permits.

In 1978 Bonn paid cash to is rative camp with such a somersault and 60,000 were allowed out. It four breaking his neck.

deal is even costlier. The Residual substantial are also breaking the agreement substantial amspect policy towards our neighborhanding huge sums from exit is in the East. And this adds to the policants. plicants.

The living conditions of the ince sheet, stay behind must also be discuss the other positive elements: If they are merely expected to late, thereby gradually ending

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It's the season of the unexpected in Bonn

mazing things are happening: CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss visits Gernany's leader, Erich HonecGenscher visited Runani laterior Minister Friedrich Zimnow back in Bucharest. There are Baum (FDP), look like an amareasons why he is keen on any a matters of environmental protecclose ties with Mr Ceausare. Chancellor Helmut Kohl (CDU)
tries to set uside Soviet tutcher there (FDP) are consured by Gereign policy as far as possible to Nato partners for thinking
ves to be paid special attention of the down missiles issue. Germany's leader, Erich Honec-

tern governments.

Yet while Rumania is keen a Bonn's centre-right coalition simindependent foreign policy in continuing the old SPD-FDP policy mestic polities have shown to an fields as Ostpolitik and environdeparting from East Bloc stands in protection?

For the Rumanian public, in closer look at the 100 days since tricted by inadequate supplicate scellor Kohl was sworn in after the police regimentation. Any are ton in March might provide some this abroad leads to prompt and tern.

this abroad leads to prompt any error.

of intervention by Bucharst.

The Rumanian leaders have a bout-turn did not take place.

ly failed to appreciate that may be is as much infighting in this coain the West would like to seaked as there was in the old one. The pursue different domestic post difference is that the place of the cause they are afraid existing has now been assumed by the

mment would have shied away.

a side of the interim foreign-policy

blem, they will probably chant the Hesse State assembly has disminds and apply to emigrate too.

(Frankfurter Alignment telections in September.

lution became necessary becauthe three parties represented were were and the Greens - were Friedrich Reinecke Verleg GmbH, 23 School is the muster the majority needed to Hamburg 78, TM, 22 86 1. Teles: 02-1473.

Editor-in-Chief: One Heinz. Editor: Alexand M. Nobody was prepared to go into coa-English language sub-adder: Samon Barosis. This with the CDU, and the SPD was illing to compromise with the

> last year's Hesse election, the manin which Helmut Schmidt was Med when the FDP abandoned him both won the SPD enough sympathy to avoid total defeat.

450 SPD missed the chance of imoring their position by not calling slections shortly afterwards

this was probably due to the disincil-

the improvement of the previously strained relations with the USA, the prevention of a further deterioration of the ties with Moscow and, with Strauss's help, the improvement of German-German tles. But there is a certain risk involved here. Kohl and Strauss have raised hopes that might not be fulfilled.

Polisters were recently told about unfulfilled hopes when asking the public about its attitude towards the new economic and fiscal policy.

The upturn that was expected to come after the change of government is weak, and Kohl has meanwhile come under fire from two sides: business complains about half-hearted economic measures, saying that Kohl has not gone far enough in his social cutbacks; other quarters accuse the Chancellor of having allowed the dismantling of the social net.

The truth lies somewhere in the middle. The plan of Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff (FDP) to stake everything on performance and an economic upturn has not been imple-

The present government was spared the paralysing dispute over spending cutbacks and social balance - a dispute on which the old government foun-

The difficult budget talks were settled in an almost elegant manner though wi-thout a radical economic and fiscal

There have also been new accents in the government's media policy, the home construction business is out of the doldrums and the acute crisis of the social security pensions fund has been averted for the moment. But new problems are likely to crop up in the me-

dium term. In the field of domestic affairs, Zimmermann went furthest in about-turn acrobatics when he turned against himself in matters of environmental protec-

The bogeyman of ecologists took only a few weeks to achieve more than his deeply committed predecessor, Gerhart Baum, managed to wrest from his SPD coalition partner and the Bundes-

Zimmermann's about-turn on the issue of internal security was equally

have made it clear that a total aboutturn in domestic and foreign policy is impossible in a complex industrial so-Yet it would be wrong to assume that Kohl simply continued on the course charted by Helmut Schmidt. The present coalition is pursuing a different

spectacular, though less unexpected.

The Kohl cabinet's first 100 days

policy in many fields. Kohl has had definite successes in his foreign, fiscal and social policy. With some reservations, he has also promoted a better economic development.

Thomas Löffelholz (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 1 August 1983)

Blood-throwing protest by MP condemned

A Hesse member of parliament threw blood over an American army officer during a reception in the assembly building in Wiesbaden. Frank Schwalba-Hoth, of the Greens, used a bottle of his own blood to make his point about Washington's policies. The victim was Lieutenant General Paul S. Williams, commander of the US army's Fifth Corps.

The attack by the Green member of A the Hesse assembly, Frank Schwalba-Hoth, is inexcusable.

Any political grouping that, like the Greens, seeks parliamentary representation must obey at least a minimum of the rules of the game. And anybody who acts this way is clearly in breach of these rules.

The attack cannot be minimised by pointing to alleged moral motives, and what makes it worse is the fact that this was not the spontaneous action of an individual but had been agreed upon and condoned by the Green grouping in the Hesse assembly.

It is predictable that the attack will lose the Greens a lot of sympathy.

Among the first reactions from people close to the Greens: Hoimar von Ditfurth, a renowned scientist who has been backing the Greens, has demanded Schwalba-Hoth's immediate expulsion from the party.

The Greens must act soon and admit to having made more than just a tactical mistake if they in fact did plan and condone the attack.

Unless they do, the citizens' verdict in the September state election is not only programmed but will be deserved.

(Stuttgarter Zeltung, 5 August 1983)

Hesse asks the voters to end stalemate

nation of the Hesse SPD to face the voters again so shortly after Prime Minister Börner had launched a frontal campaign attack on the Greens.

With the FDP having been voted out, Hesse found itself with a torso of a government without a parliamentary ma-

Börner's gain during that one year in government was to have evolved a new approach to the Greens and their pet issues. The SPD's gain is a new Borner.

The CDU's top candidate last year

was Alfred Dregger. The conservatives will now enter the election with Walter Wallmann at their head. The switch would have benefited them years ago, but it will probably help even now - to the detriment of the FDP.

There is yet another difference. As opposed to a year earlier, the CDU is now a government rather than an opposition party in Bonn. But it is almost impossible to predict whether this will be an asset or a liability in the election.

It is certain, however, that it will not be as much of a liability for the CDU as the SPD had hoped.

The only ones whose prospects have neither deteriorated nor improved are the Greens. Their stability could well perpetuate the deadlock the new election is supposed to overcome.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 August 1983)

Big dispute or iust summer theatre?

here is a heated dispute in the Bonn L coalition: it features Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff (FDP) against CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss; Hans-Günther Hoppe (FDP) against Family Affairs Minister Heiner Geissler (CDU); and Irmgard Adam-Schwaetzer, the FDP general secretary, against

One could, of course, say that Strauss is not part of the Bonn government, but that would be the easy way out.

The CSU leader is, after all, the head of one of the three coalition parties. Besides, his private Ostpolitik and Deutschlandpolitik moves have made it quite clear that he must be reckoned

The question is: is the dispute in the coalition just a bit of summer theatre or is it a genuine falling-out among part-

Even if Count Lambsdorff's attacks are partly due to image-building, this does not explain everything. His criticism is well-founded and makes sense.

Strauss will still have to prove that he was right in arranging a DM1bn loan to the GDR at this moment, and the proof will not be forthcoming until East Berlin is prepared to discuss substantial improvements in German-German rela-

It is worth noting that, after their switch of partners ten months ago, the Free Democrats are now zeroing in on

certain conservative politicians. The fact that the FDP deputy floor leader in the Bundestag, Hans-Gunther

Bremer Nachrichten

Hoppe (who could well soon succeed Floor leader Wolfgang Mischnick), is attacking Heiner Geissler (who is also the CDU general secretary) for his latest suggestions on family affairs is a matter of fundamental significance. The liberals have an insatiable need to

prove their raison d'etre. But to assume that such political manoeuvres endanger the cohesion of the

coalition is pure speculation. As spectacular as these disputes may

be, they are peripheral symptoms. Chancellor Kohl and the FDP leader, Foreign Minister Genscher, stand united in mutual trust beyond all the infighting between the coalition's minis-

This is demonstrated by the fact that they have largely kept out of the latest round of coalition disputes. "

There has never been a true friendship between Bonn coalition partners - apart from a few individual exceptions. Coalitions are marriages of convenience and not for life.

The present government in Bonn won't founder on these disputes, though its public image will suffer. But the coa-

lition is prepared to put up with this.
In all likelihood, the government feels safer than it might outwardly appear. And there are plenty of reasons for this: There is more unity on central issues than there was in the Schmidt-Genscher government.

Disputes notwithstanding, the coalition will continue because it has doomed itself to succeed.

Karl Hugo Pruys (Bremer Nachrichten, 2 August 1983)



range 1000-5500 km

Fighter aircraft land-based

Main source: Nato General Secretariat, 1982.

Missiles

160 (72)

180 (72)

up to 800

Berlin mayor von Weizsäcker tipped as future Bonn head of state

Enderse exitme

IN Till Richard von Weizsäcker be the next Bonn head of state? Karl Carstens is not standing for re-election next spring and his is one of several names that are regularly mooted.

Few would deny that Herr von Weizsäcker, who is currently Governing Mayor of West Berlin, is the man most likely to succeed.

His name has the best ring politically and he would probably enjoy the widest-ranging support, as he well reali-

It is an open secret that Herr von Weizsäcker, 63, would like nothing better than a term as head of state in Bonn. But he prefers to exercise restraint. "You don't stand for selection as a candidate for President," he says. You are

named. He recently dropped a mysterious hint to journalists at a working dinner

at which asparagus was served. Asparagus growers, he said, had to tend their beds for three years before harvesting a crop. Political hints also

took time to mature. Next year he will have been mayor of Berlin for three years. So speculation is

Christian and Free Democratic leaders who are in a position to say who might be chosen as their candidate are keeping their views to themselves.

There are obvious reasons why, yet now and again hints are leaked to the effect that a Cabinet reshuffle is envisaged in connection with the appointment of a successor to President Cars-

So something everyone claims to want to avoid might yet happen. The next head of state might not be the best man for the job.

He could be the most convenient candidate from the viewpoint of party politics and political infighting between the

Villa Hammerschmidt, the President's official residence in Bonn, could end up being a shunting yard for the Chancellor's Office, as a member of the CDU executive committee in Bonn puts it.

Other names put forward are those of Alfred Dregger, the CDU/CSU leader in the Bundestag, and Rainer Barzel, the Bundestag Speaker.

The Chancelior is said to be keen to replace Herr Dregger by his longstanding personal friend Heiner Geissler, who is currently Minister of Family Affairs and CDU general secretary.

Herr Barzel's name is being mentioned inasmuch as he would be a less controversial choice than Herr Dregger, who could then take over as Speaker in his place.

Less is now heard of another hopeful, Bayarlan Education Minister Hans Majer, who was long felt to be a likely Successor.

Poreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher seems an even less likely head of state (he would be pushed upstairs to make way for Franz Josef Strauss at the Foreign Office).

Denominational considerations must, of course, be borne in mind. The Protestant Church takes a dim view of a Roman Catholic head of state.

Its argument is that Herr Dregger, Herr Barzel or Herr Maier as President would mean Catholics held all major political appointments in Bonu.

The Chancellor, the President and the Bundestag Speaker would all be Catholics, whereas the population is roughly half-Catholic, half-Protestant.

Understandably, the Protestant Church would prefer to see Herr you Weizsäcker, a former moderator of the Protestant Church Assembly, as head of

There are signs that the Social Democrats might be prepared to forgo a candidate of their own and support Christian Democrat von Weizsäcker if he were to stand.

His work in Berlin has shown him to stand for integration and to be a man even the Alternatives respect despite their differences of opinion with him.

He is felt by representatives of various shades of political opinion to be capable of preventing polarisation, especially a split between the older and the younger generation.

He has gained in authority during his term as mayor of Berlin and he is an open-minded man with conservativeliberal, common-sense views.

Richard von Welzsäcker is one of the few politicians who still has access to the young in an age when many members of the younger generation will no longer have anything to do with the established parties and their policies.

But what would happen in Berlin if he were to return to Bonn? He led the CDU to power there in 1981 after 30 years in Opposition.

If he were to stand for re-election as mayor the Christian Democrats could be sure of holding on to the city in

The Social Democrats would certainly stand little chance of ousting the current coalition of Christian and Free

Under his leadership there may have been political mishaps. There may be a CDU local government mafia (just as there used to be an SPD one).

But these drawbacks are more than outweighed by Weizsäcker's glamour, popularity and international prestige, and the CDU rely on him as a figurehead because there is such a wide gap between the reality and what he is felt to stand for.

It is doubtful whether another politician would command the authority to frame certain political views, such as his liberal, against-the-CDU-trend viewpoint on migrant workers.

In the Berlin CDU he leads, his liberal views command no more than minority support, and this minority dreads the thought of him leaving.

Party-political strategists, who are for the most part right-wingers, are afraid of something different: an overt struggle for power to take his place.

Many would feel he was leaving the city too soon after a mere three years as

Possible successors such as Eberhard Diepgen, CDU leader in the city council, or Finance Senator Gerhard Kunz, are still too young, too inexperienced and too little known.

They may command substantial influence within the city's CDU but they are colourless in the impression they otherwise convey. Home Affairs Senator Heinrich Lum-

mer, who enjoys wide CDU support, is secretly fancled by many in Berlin if there is to be a change at the top. He has persistently been able to oppose Mayor von Weizsäcker and take

political decisions the mayor later had to reverse, as on migrant workers. Yet Herr von Weizsücker would probably join forces with the Free Democrats in ensuring that Herr Lummer was

not elected his successor. So whether he stands for President will partly depend on whether he succeeds in finding an alternative leader for West Berlin who looks likely to lead the party to victory at the polls in 1985.

In this context increasing mention is made of Education Senator Hanna-Renate Laurien, who has steadily gained support, even from the Teachers'

HE ARMS RACE



sent assignment.

Berlin would hardly become to be a counter-measure to the stanable if he were to return to be sing of US missiles.

predecessor as mayor, har the Soviet Union has certainly been Vogel of the SPID, returned became the missile ca-

Herr von Weizsäcker would placement for the Frog 7, the SS-22 very much to the liking of the placement for the Scaleboard and the last CDU conference here \$83-23 as a replacement for the Scud to the national executive and pa

So he may well be their do they make their recommendated 1,040 members of the elected And speculation will continue

(Suddentsche Zeiten, ill initial trajectory.

with Scuds. The Warsaw

this clear. Soviet Defence Minisinhal Ustinov did too in a speech dustes of Soviet military acade-Soviet leaders have yet to be specific. But Western govern-

are increasingly coming round to ew that the Russians will try to Warsaw Pact ground forces with Von Weizsäcker looks at the thort-range guided missiles. at is a bluff that ought to be faced.

Union, since coming implication of weapons with which the Rhineland-Palatinate to take haw Pact has been equipped since

She is a determined weaklet old devices will presumably be could be relied on to sick to seed by new ones unit by unit.

cies for which Herr von Western experts feel the Soviet Union stands.

A majority of Berliners were dead missiles with a range of up to 100km.

happy to see him go, but pake their been planning the move for shown they would be keen and time, they say, but will now be at able to make the modernisation

too: as Opposition leader. Dies for years. They are the SS-21 as

by an overwhelming majority. It three, not to say all six, have feain common. They are launched i radar-squipped vehicles and are highly mobile.

ty have only one warhead each, they lack final-phase control, which Yolka Some that no change can be made to

o their target accuracy is unspecta-4 whereas their nuclear payload is respondingly powerful, in the Scale-rd's case a megaton.

three newcomers are solid-fuel

He will also know that people the models they are due to replace, to Receive the models they are due to replace,

peans as great as, say, the difference great the SS-4 and SS-5, or older him-range missiles, and the new

neither undermines Western kgs the Frog 7, the smallest of the three tions nor insults or upsets these windsiles, has a range of 50 miles. vited him. Fips, of which there are a total

Will have to reach a political describe range of its successor, the SS'21, It will be one that has liule not stimuted to be about 75 miles. The matters of prestige and status as a SS 21s are already in service.

The Scud B, which is larger, has a not status of the scud B, which is larger, has a

Pact armies have an estimated 550 of them. The replacement SS-23 is said to have about twice the range, or roughly 300 miles. Both weapon systems, the Frog 7/SS-21 and the Scud B/SS-23, can be fitted out with a choice of three different warheads: either nuclear, conventional

or chemical. The

range of the SS-12 Scaleboard missile is 600 miles. The nuclear payload of its warhead packs a megaton. The SS-22, its successor, has a range of a little over 600 miles.

There are 100 of them, arrayed in "front" strength of two brigades each and three battalions per brigade. A front is one unit larger than an army and comparable with a Western army

A Warsaw Pact front not only has its own command, as does the Western army group; it also has its own auxiliary forces and air force squadrons.

The range of the SS-12 and SS-22, at between 600 and 625 miles, is almost exactly the distance between missile locations and targets.

In peacetime the headquarters of a front is in the Soviet Union, not in a satellite state. The Scaleboard has so far been stationed in Russia and only temporarily been sighted further afield durng manoeuvres.

References "to be replaced by" and bracketed figures with the 1979 double decision, is carried out. Much the same can be expected of the successor system, the SS-22. Western officers feel the Soviet

The counts are of warheads, apart from the aircraft. Most of the aircraft carry one. Only the larger carry two or three.

Nuclear medium-and short-range weapons systems in Europe

Warsaw Pact

88-20, 5500 km, total so far 1080 360 launching systems, each with 3 warheads; 243 systems in Europe)

SS-12 (Scaleboard) to be replaced by SS-22 (900-1000 km) Scud B to be replaced by

SS-23 (250-500 km)

Frog 7, to be replaced by SS-21 (80-120 km)

(Badger, Bilnder, Fishbed Fitter, Flogger, Fencer,

Union might switch to locating the SS-22 further forward for political effect. But in military terms that would make little sense. In the past Russia has kept this, the

most powerful weapon at its army's disposal, at a safe distance and in keeping with its range. There are no targets for the SS-12 or

SS-22 in Western Europe that could not be covered equally well or better by the medium-range SS-20. . Soviet short-range guided missiles are

not an additional threat over and above the one posed by the SS-20. It would be another matter altogether

if the Soviet Union were to agree to a zero option in respect of the SS-20. The shorter-range missiles, especially the SS-22, would then attain political im-

The chart shows the extent of Soviet nuclear arms aimed at targets in Western Europe in comparison with similar

So far none. At most

464 Cruise (2500 km)

Honest John or Lance (110 km)

Extent of reduction

(F 111, Vulcan, F-4

-104, Jaguer,

not yet known

108 Pershing II (1800 km)

hara will ba

over 1000

up to 2500

or comparable Western systems. Numbers refer to warheads in the case of missiles and field artillery. Where aircraft are concerned the number of warheads will probably not be much higher than the number of delivery systems,

The chart does not list the naval nuclear capacity of either side, such as fleet air arm planes on land or on board aircraft carriers and missiles on board submarines, in European waters.

The deployment of naval aircraft against European land targets depends on too many factors to be included in an overall comparison of strength.

They include mobility, number and distance of aircraft carriers from the coast, the density of anti-aircraft cover, penetration capacity and the degree of competition from enemy naval forces.

The figures include British nuclear capacity, but not the French deterrent. But the overall impression would not be substantially different if they were to include French short-range missiles. US naval aircraft and Soviet naval aircraft and nuclear submarines stationed off the coast of Europe.

The Soviet Union is known to have a clear advantage over the West in medium-range missiles and conventional forces. The chart shows that it has the edge over the West in short-range nuclear devices too.

In all arms categories important for Europe the East has a much higher capacity than the West. Field artillery is the sole exception.

Yet Nato Defence Ministers have instructed their military staffs to consider whether nuclear grenades might be dispensed with entirely or in part.

The chart is based on the official 1982 Nato comparison of forces strength published in Germany by the Bonn Defence Ministry.

It also takes into account a recent speech by US Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger in which he announced that the Soviet Union now had 360 SS-20 missile launchers in service.

This number is enough to equip 40 regiments with nine launchers each: 27 are currently aimed at targets in Western Europe and 13 based in Soviet

Günther Gillessen (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 27 July 1983)

Dilemma for Carstens

Continued from page 2 connection with an official visit to East

It must clearly be recalled that for Bonn and the Western Allies East Berlin remains part of a city with special

For the GDR and the Warsaw Pact countries East Berlin forms part of the GDR in terms of international law.

Experience has shown that the GDR uses to the hilt any protocol leeway the West allows it on this issue to lend support to its own propaganda viewpoint on the status of East Berlin.

Bonn politicians have accordingly always taken good care not to hold highlevel meetings with GDR leaders in

Willy Brandt conferred with GDR Premier Willi Stoph in Erfurt in 1970. Helmut Schmidt held talks with Herr

Honecker at Werbellinsee, north of Berlin, in 1981.

Opposition leader Hans-Jochen Vogel and Bayarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss likewise chose to meet Herr Honecker at the Werbellinsee hunting lodge rather than in East Ber-

So Professor Carstens has been put on the spot by the invitation, especially as he is an international lawyer by pro-

vings on legal niceties and accepts the invitation to visit East Berlin there will doubtless be a risk of undermining the Western viewpoint and providing the GDR with an argument by which to call

If he quietly overrides past misgi-

into question the status of West Berlin. Yet if he declines, communist propa-

gandists will have little difficulty in

branding the President a Western cold

our Martin Luther.

to East Berlin less as upgradist the technical improvements are by German regime than as a sign the page as great as say the difference that they have not been write. the West

So he must arrive at a solu

Regardless whether he acce clines the invitation, President

warrior who didn't even ses fi

There can be no doubt that he There can be no doubt that he can be newcomers are solid-ruled Carstens is keen on good-set their tanks don't need to be filled relations with the GDR and of the total, which is a complicated tion of the intra-German delegations.

Will have to reach a political design.

It will be one that has little to be

The Geneva missiles talks

Continued from page 1 tem an effect it doesn't have an cannot

The deterrent effect will not go by the board should Pershing 2s not be stationed in Germany. Conversely, stationing them would not lead straight to nu-

clear war, as the Greens believe. The Pershing 2 can't decapitate the Soviet Union, if only because it lacks the range to do so. Besides, 108 singlewarhead missiles are simply not enough for a first strike.

Above all, the Pershing 2 is negotiable in Geneva, as are the Cruise missile

By the terms of the December 1979 dual-track decision Nato resolved that the extent of missile modernisation required would need to be reviewed in the light of terms negotiated,

taboo than the number of missiles each side is allowed to retain by the terms of an agreement. Bonn government spokesman Peter Boenisch has noted, much to the an-

The weapon mix will no more be

novance of conservatives, that the weapon mix is not at present up for discus-

In making this proviso he was merely

stating the obvious. Talks are still in progress and everyone must be keen to avoid narrowing the leeway for negotiation by going categoric on one point or

What damage would be done if the Americans were to resurrect the walk in the woods proposal? No harm whatever would be done if

they were to say they were setting aside

all their previous misgivings in a further

bid to reach agreement Either the Soviet Union would agree to the idea and the whole world would be the winner, or the Russians would say no, and at least we should know who was to blame.

ne would know where they stood and why. So why not? The Bonn government is doing well to make the point. In Moscow Herr Kohl told Mr Andropov that when he slammed the door behind him in anger as a little boy his

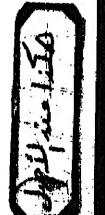
mother used to say: "Do what you want

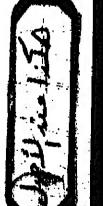
but you're going to have to come back

Illusions would be dispelled. Everyo-

through that same door." No Bonn government can afford to lay itself open to accusations of not having done all it could to keep the door to a negotiated compromise open.

Christoph Bortram (Die Zeit, 5 August 1983)





American cable TV crucial in bid to change hackneyed images of Germany

Much of America's image of Germany stems from third rate TV production with monocled officers shouting Achtung! as in the series Hogan's Heroes that has for years been coming into the living rooms of millions of Americans.

The picture many Americans have of Germany and the Germans is commensurately lopsided. And the American media are extremely selective when reporting on Germany.

"Just about the only time our media say something about the Federal Republic of Germany is when terrorists attack our military bases, hurl stones at politicians, etc. You can well imagine that this makes for a pretty unbalanced picture," writes Douglas B. Sherman in a letter to Radio Deutsche Welle, the Voice of Germany.

it is obvious that this must lead to irritations and misunderstandings. For instance: the Peace Movement and demonstrations against the deployment of US missiles in Germany brand all Germans as pacifists or neutralists in the eyes of the American public.

Yet we Germans regard ourselves as a stable, democratic country and a dependable partner of the Western world.

We are dismayed at the fact that none of this has been recognised on the other side of the Atlantic although our world is flooded with information and although there have been millions of person-to-person contacts between Germans and Americans.

Experts have a surprisingly simple explanation for this phenomenon.

Prejudices, they say, are almost impossible to eradicate once they have struck root in the public's mind.

This is so because people tend to ignore anything that does not fit into their preconceived concept.

The fight against prejudices calls for a long campaign of sound argument. Therefore, nobody wanting to correct the picture of Germany in America should hope for quick results.

Cultural exchanges and seminars can be helpful, but it is doubtful whether they can reach 200 million Americans. More likely, they will influence only the

At least, this is how Martin Eisässer, a high-ranking Bonn Foreign Office official, sees it.

"Television is the only realistic way of reaching a broad public in the USA," he gays.

And since this view has been confirmed by other experts, Deutsche Welle, one of Germany's two radio stations that broadcast abroad (Deutschlandfunk is the other), has started producing tailor-made and informative TV programmes for the USA.

The Voice of Germany can fall back on many years of shortwave broadcasting experience, including a special North America programme broadcast daily since 1962.

In addition, there is the transcription service which provides 177 American radio stations with some 20,000 tapes a

, Naturally, the Deutsche Welle planners are also drawing on the experience of other institutions that have tried to place German TV productions with American networks,



Though they have been successful to some extent, the response has been relatively meagre.

Martin Elsässer: "We are almost nonexistent on American TV." But the mammoth and seemingly so

rigid American TV market has opened up somewhat lately. Surprisingly, the British (The English Channel), the French (Téléstrance USA),

the Irish, Italians, Greeks, Scandinavians and Dutch have managed to break into what seemed a closed shop - and that with programmes that are not specifically American.

This is due to the enormous spread of cable and satellite TV.

Almost the whole of the United States and Canada has been hooked up to the cable TV system.

There are close to 5,000 cable networks in the USA alone, serving the 80 million subscribing households.

It therefore stands to reason that there is a huge demand for programmes. In fact, even high calibre and specialised programmes are now more and

The same applies to programmes aimed at ethnic target groups.

There now seems to be a growing interest in German and European affairs among the otherwise traditionally isolationist Americans.

This is largely due to the growing realisation that America's affluence and security are closely linked with Europe.

The new trend is further stimulated by the fact that many Americans are of German descent and that thousands of GIs have been stationed in Germany since the end of the war. There is also the stream of German tourists visiting America and providing person-to-person contact between the two nations.

Using existing German productions, Deutsche Welle (in conjunction with the ARD and ZDF networks in this country) began putting together four three-hour test programmes in 1982.

The concept was drafted after consultation with American media experts and journalists. The result is a programme that puts the emphasis on entertainment without neglecting information.

Such American slants are relaxed moderators, frequent use of mild slang, fixed lengths and serialisation were taken into account.

The test programmes were examined as to their suitability by three cable systems on the East Coast in AVIATION Subsequent polis shore

cent of the respondents for udden death in a beautiful, grammes excellent, very gould den death in a beautiful, 47 per cent said they would hour programmes while it. voured two hours. 69 per an cloudless, Saturday sky would be glad to received

The prospects for Geme mes on American cable her people died in five separate good, making the closing dies involving private aircraft over mation gap feasible.

e any fine weekend as an opportu-

hey then endlessly circle the air-

h their favourite pastime.

wsafe they are at the joystick.

There are sufficient suitable was fine. The worst crash was on programmes to fill the acceptorth Sea island of Borkum when mum of 150 hours a year of died in the wreckage of a twin-enfive per cent of the cuma sports plane. In this article, Rudolf ARD, ZDF and private state fier, of the Süddentsche Zeitung, But radio remains the weight at the ups and downs of private many's traditional field of ton.

Here, the transcription property of the first state of the first state

there.

The weekly magazine Are yfor the weekend.

Inntic now puts even more in hen, on Monday, reporters have difthe "human touch." A see thy in keeping track of the crashes Americans in Germany is incomber killed.

prepared. The intention is to fiere are prompt demands for legispicture of Germany through on to limit freedom of access to Gereyes and so help remove price a suspace and prevent the victims, Deutsche Welle's answers of y private pilots, from risking their lenge of filling the American and others'.

tion gap is a combination of Airmen are fans of flying who wel-

tion gap is a combination of himen are fans of flying who wel-Heimh

(Rheinischer Merta/Car) of getting up into the air and on

The writer, Dr Heinz Fellhau, thid, practising landing and take-off to director general of the Geman able to cope with an emergency. radio service for levels like invite friends and relations for a Deutsche Welle. yide or a quick flight to the senside. There are private pilots who are keen show their families and neighbours

They zoom over the rooftops of their home town tomake their point, often disregarding altitude regulations and making a tremendous noise too.

There are licensing authorities and aero clubs to look after the 30,000 private pilots in the Federal Republic of Germany.

They know best where men and machines go wrong. They include the Federal Aviation Agency, Brunswick, and the Federal Air Safety Establishment. Frankfurt.

The agency has a staff of 146 at Brunswick airport and five regional offices. It is responsible for the safety, airworthiness and reliability of aircraft and crews in Germany.

For years it has run bright campaigns in non-official German to bring home to the flying public and dangers and problems of avlation.

The latest air safety brochure for instance reads: "There are experiences your only have once in a lifetime. Flying by contact flight rules in bad weather is one of them.

"But there are pilots who escaped by the skin of their teeth even though they no longer had any idea where they were or even as much as their compass direc-

These lucky guys, the brochure suggested, ought to write to explain what it was like because what they had to say could be a life-saver for others.

Smouldering end to a relaxing weekend . . . eight died in this crash on a North Sea is-

The Brunswick agency feels this information is so important that it is even prepared to handle material supplied

It assumes that reports might be submitted anonymously by pilots who were ashamed of their own incompetence or felt a signed admission might lead to legal proceedings against them.

But bad weather and flying through dense cloud can hardly be blamed for the proliferation of accidents in recent

The weather has been fine, making it hard to see how so many planes could have crashed over the weekend. But Karl Kössler, head of the Brunswick agency, simply points out of his fourth-

A single aircraft has taken off during the past hour. More than a dozen planes are tied up at their moorings on the grass alongside the runway.

"A few years ago they would all have been airborne in such fine, sunny weather," he says, "The tax on aviation fuel for private pilots and the drastic increase in airport fees have made flying a luxury.

"Pilots are logging fewer hours and uir safety has been the loser."

He cites statistics in respect of hours logged, take-off's and accidents to prove

Last year the average number of hours logged was down to 20. But this figure is of limited value because it ap-

StretteerisaneZetterio plies to pilots ranging from glider pilots

to men at the controls of twin-engined Accident statistics kept on behalf of

the aviation department at the Bonn Transport Ministry paint a clearer pic-

Sixty per cent of last year's accident were due to errors by the pilot, the figures show. Half were due to inadequate preparations.

This category includes accidents described in the statistics as lack of fuel in the engine, which usually turns out to be fatal.

How do they happen? Pilots don't even take the elementary precaution of checking how much fuel they have left in the tank before take-off, if the Brunswick experts are to be believed.

Alternatively, they forget to switch from one tank to another. How can anyone possibly be guilty of such suicidal negligence?

The German affiliate of the International Council of Aircraft Owner and Pilot Associations warns its thousands of members not to be so slack.

All private pilots, it says, ought to join either AOPA or the German Aero Club, both of which regularly run safety campaigns to remind people of the

Pilots must accustom themselves as a matter of life or death to observing absolute discipline in going through flight preparations.

Checklists must be gone through point by point.

Airline pilots are required to undergo regular checks of their prowess at the controls. Private pilots ought to be prepared to have their skills checked periodically by an instructor or experienced Any relaxation of strict discipline

that is allowed to become a habit tends to be the forerunner of a sticky end, and there are countless mistakes that both greenhorns and old hands can make.

A pilot taking off from Munich airport recently forgot to take the cover off an air intake tube, with the result that the engine failed to develop full power.

A few days later another private pilot made the elementary mistake of landing without putting out his undercarriage. Both survived, but their repair bills

A plane that took off from Munich and crashed on the outskirts of Neumarkt town centre was found to have a heater switch for the carburetter left on, which is bound to have led to loss of

Heat must certainly have played a part in the Neumarkt crash, just as it will have done in the crash off Borkum in the North Sea.

At high temperatures and high-altitude airlields the engine and propeller lose power and the plane's ground run distance will be much longer.

35°C 40 per cent longer, with a further 10-per-cent increase per extra 300 metres of altitude.

Yet although there are more accidents in summer the statistics show an overall decline. In 1982 there were 85 accidents involving single-engined aircraft, as against 198 the year before.

The figure for twin-engined planes was 13, as against 20, for helicopters 19 instead of 26, and for gliders 232 rather than 262.

The trend was diametrically opposite when it came to deaths: 76 as against 41 for single-engined planes, 20 as against

Continued on page 10

40 years since Eisenhower put US forces on the airwaves

The American Forces Network . (AFN) began broadcasting in London at 5.45 p.m. on 4 July 1943.

It was set up on the orders of General Eisenhower and completed 40 years of broadcasting on the 4th of July Independence Day this year. Broadcasting headquarters stayed in

London, but mobile radio station followed the US troops to the European theatres of war. AFN Munich, the first station in Ger-

many, went on the air on 11 June 1945, followed by AFN Frankfurt a month later, on 15 July. The European headquarters was then

moved to Frankfurt's Hoechst borough where it remained until 1966 when the station moved to a building next to the Hesse broadcasting network. What had started off as an improvis-

ed station for American troops has developed into a sophisticated and efficient network.

APN broadcasts are now as popular with German listeners as they are with the Americans.

Generals Eisenhower and George C. Marshall intended the service to provide their soldiers on the front with a whiff of home.

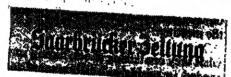
The fact that the war ended did not change this aim. The Americans soldiers stayed in Germany as an occupa-

The idea is still to bring America to the living rooms of the more than 500,000 US soldiers and their families in Burope via radio and TV.

American journalist T.W. Cunningham, who edits the AFN TV Guide (circulation 170,000) stresses that AFN is not a propaganda station.

"AFN supplies the US forces in Europe and their families with objective news and music from home. The AFN news comes off the tickers of the major international news agencies and is presented unchanged. AFN has no political function, and its sole purpose is to provide information and entertain-

It is a Pentagon institution under the direct control of the American Forces



Radio and Television S in Los Angeles.

It is from there that AFN stations in many parts of the world receive their programmes.

In Frankfurt AFN headquarters then splices these programmes into its two round-the-clock broadcasts for Europe: a variety programme on AM and a popular music programme in stereo on

The nine regional studios add information of local interest.

The operating principle of AFN is "much radio and television with little administration,"

The broadcasts, which call ed from North Africa to be vian countries, are put tog mere 275 employees. In the lute 1960s, AFN at

branched out into television? Germans are unaware that four rather than three TV che This ignorance is becaped TV sets operate on the PA

AFN uses the American MX which cannot be received by AFN is in the fortunale

huge American TV pudding AFRTS in Los Angeles bopt best of the best from Andi major networks.

being able to pick the plusts

For instance, AFN shows four months before the dubbe of the series started in Gemus

AFN-TV is further enhance fact that - unlike with most f mes in America - it has no clais because it is financed by

Many wellwishers sent le telegrams to mark AFN's 400 sary, including President Chancellor Kohl and many like

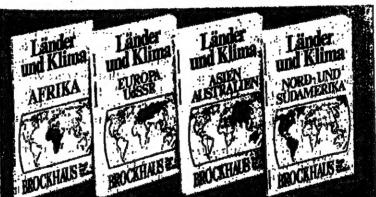
Chancellor Kohl thanked Al concerted effort in promoti relations between US soldies people of Germany.

AFN has had a considerable on the German media set-up. in the field of music. Several generations of your mans have learned of trends

the world of American pop

through AFN.

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

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Look it up in Brockhaus F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709; D-6200 Wlesbaden 1

THE ENVIRONMENT

Trees keep on dying as experts keep on trying to find out why

Forestry officials all over the country are going their rounds to take stock of what is left of Germany's dying woods and forests.

By the time their findings are available this autumn they will be out of date. Foresters used to plan in terms of centuries. They now no longer recognise their woods after a fortnight's holiday.

The Bonn Interior Ministry has invited top-ranking environmental officials from the Common Market countries, Austria and Switzerland to Bavaria for a fact-finding tour.

They flew round the state from the Bayerischer Wald to the Fichtelgebirge and saw for themselves, from the air and on the ground, what the head of the Swiss environmental protection agency termed a tragedy.

Bavarian forestry experts are afraid that the damage to timber stocks in the state may have increased sevenfold over 1982. Fifty per cent would then be hit.

It is not just the extent of the damage that has increased. Trees are also dying faster. Fir trees can take years to die; spruces can die in a few weeks, and the spruce is by far the most important pine tree grown in Germany.

Deciduous trees are also increasingly affected, especially beech.

There are clearly a variety of causes. The Bavarian Forest is for the most part not unduly affected by acid rain pollution from power station chimneys.

Yet the ozone count reaches record levels when nitrous oxide smog is blown north-east from Munich toward the Czech border.

Trees are dying that have the benefit of the best possible soil, ample supplies of water and ideal weather. It began at high altitudes and has now spread to trees on lower ground.

Even worse, trees that are only a few years old are yellowing and dying. To the untrained eye the woods still look green, but appearances are deceptive.

In the Fichtelgebirge area, further west, there are districts where the woods are already dead. Skeleton tree trunks look very much like photos one has seen of the forests in Czechoslova-

Air deaths

Continued from page 9 14 for twin-engined aircraft and five as

against three for helicopers. That naturally leads to a drastic in-

crease in the ratio of fatalities to hours

Last years there were 14.236 private planes, including 6,194 glider, in the Federal Republic of Germany. That was more than any other country in Europe, possibly including the Soviet Union.

Britain, which was No. 2, trailed with only half as many.

Air space in Germany is very limited, being restricted by many areas out of bounds to private pilots for militry rea-

Inhalation of carbon monoxide So it is all the more important for blocks the intake of oxygen to the blood them to take every conceivable precauand can cause headaches, sickness, astion. Only pilots who are careful can phyxiation and even death. fairly claim the open skies demanded It is a particular serious health haby AOPA. zard for people with heart and circula-

Rudolf Metzler (Söddautsche Zeitung, 29 July 1923)



Pollution readings in this part of Bavaria tell a tale of high sulphur dioxide counts, mainly from West German power station chimneys, but also from

Foresters no longer dare risk thinning out the woods. Where dead wood has been cleared the trees that are still alive and well soon take ill and die, which would seem to indicate that atmospheric pollution is to blame.

The experts still have no explanation for the simultaneous effect, or so it seems, of sulphur dioxide and ozone from nitrous oxides as the cause of

All that is known for sure is that both substances are extremely poisonous for plant life. The situation is by no means improved by saiting of roads in winter.

Up to 300 metres on either side of roads treated in this way the salt eats into the forest topsoil. Alongside a trunk road in the Fichtelgebirge region a salt count 100 times higher than the normal has been registered.

The Federal Republic of Germany is

harder-hit than any other country in

Europe by the acid rain that is wreaking

About 560,000 hectares, or over

1,380,000 acres, of woodland are affect-

Sulphur dioxodo from power station

chimneys is one of the culprits. Another

is said by some scientists to be nitrous

A definite link between car exhausts

and dead trees has yet to be established.

but motor traffic cannot be absolved of

Car exhaust fumes contain nitrous

oxides, sulphur dioxide, carbon monox-

ide, unburnt hydrocarbons, soot and

lead (as long as motor fuel is still allow-

ed to contain 0.15 grams of lead per

They are all substances that are

harmful to man and the environment.

The other chemical compounds traffic

releases into the atmosphere are harm-

less at their present levels, scientists say.

there is no conclusive evidence to the

Carbon monoxide is generated in do-

mestic heating installations and by

heavy industry as well as by truck and

It is to blame for smog. In cities with

can be as high as 60 milligrams per

That is a level the health authorities

are no longer prepared to certify as

tion trouble. But it does no damage to

But perhaps it would be truer to say

ed. That means about one tree in 12.

havoc on woods and forests.

oxides in car exhausts.

litre to prevent knocking).

blame yet either.

busy traffic the car

cubio metre in the daytime.

being no danger to health.

Bonn's decision to take the lead in Europe and insist on lead-free fuel for new cars (and clean-air exhausts) from 1986 is accepted in the Common Market as a legitimate move taken in self-

President Mitterrand of France is reputed to have encouraged Chancellor Kohl to grasp the initiative.

Bonn is in favour of a uniform grade of lead-free fuel (and not super and premium grades), as in the United States, Consideration is even being given to reassessing road tax on motor vehicles.

In America clean air regulations have been in force for nearly a decade, yet only about 40 per cent of cars have so far been converted to lead-free fuel.

In Germany the authorities feel they cannot afford to let matters slide for this length of time.

In Bavaria's dying forests Carl-Dieter Spranger, state secretary at the Bonn Interior Ministry, outlined to his foreign guests a catalogue of measures aimed at sparing the trees.

Forest-owners are increasingly being urged to take action, but they are at a loss how to deal with the problem. The chemical industry hopes to make a handsome profit from sales of fertiliser. But scientists and forestry officials

German forests

worst hit

by acid rain

Car exhausts also pump 650,000 tons

of unburnt hydrocarbons into the at-

mosphere yearly in the Federal Repub-

One of these compounds, benzole, is

a toxic carcinogen. Long-term exposure

to even minute doses of benzole can

lead to changes in the blood make-up

Lead may improve the performance

of low-octane fuel in an engine with a

high compression ratio, but it is defi-

It settles on the ground and finds its

way into the blood via the food cycle.

The blood count and nervous system

can suffer damage if the body absorbs

At the present level of lead pollution

only bus drivers or police officers on

traffic duty who constantly inhale ex-

Even they seldom have an above-aver-

age lead count in their blood. But some

doctors are worried that lead in city air

Here too, conclusive research fin-

For some time the legal amount of

lead in motor fuel has been regularly re-

duced in the European Community,

with Germany enforcing the strictest

There are ceilings for other toxins in

exhaust fumes too, although the Envi-

ronmental Protection Agency in West

Berlin is critical of the fact that only

hew cars are tested to make sure they

comply with the regulations.

dings have yet to be published.

could harm children and embryos in the

haust fumes are in immediate danger.

and even cause leukaemia.

substantial amounts of lead.

nitely a health hazard.

lic of Germany.

feel it would be absurd to MITHE ARTS prove a fatal dose of fertilist. The woods have laboriously, ed in acclimatising themselve

acid soil, and what good cap do when trees are no longer of taking or retaining nutrient?

Fertiliser might arguably by when sparingly applied to pay thibitions to mark Erich Heckel's which saplings are being grow birth centenary are being held in of reafforestation, always attack dies in the Federal Republic of

Will still grow.

Hopes of giving dying wood here could hardly be more convincsive care to keep them alive at goof of how alive his work remains,
until the air over Germany & sel was a forerunner of modern art
again are certainly not based a ficial med today by the Young Savarience. one of their forebears.

That leaves the possibility of

tions in September.

on which Bonn insists.

States and Japan.

nitrous oxides instead.

oxides.

proposed by Franz Josef Sinc dea.

could undoubtedly be justified by Mueller and, for a while, Emil ground that a catastrophe needs to Mueller and, for a while, Emil de In 20th century art history they

There is clearly no point in the rough though each may have decade until legislation has held bed individual traits in the course prove fully effective. Above it held development, they were agreed must be no exceptions permitted their striving for heightened expressions.

The catalogue of measures need by simplifying and changing natural the Bonn Interior Ministry Land and the course of the catalogue of measures are by simplifying and changing natural courses. the Bonn Interior Ministry form and using the power of full co-

proposals involving fiscal memory, there are no official plans yet they felt French Impressionism, duce a sulphur levy as democratic transfigured reality into a world apparent beauty, was empty and

But this state of affairs or this in intellectual depth.

change after the state assembles acknowledged as their ideals tions in September.

Fard Munch and Vincent van Gogh. Marie Whe Bricke group were revolutionamuch more comprehensively so the Fauves, who were coming to

was born in Döbeln, Saxony, on

fore in France at the same time. Exhaust fumes are checked at this spithet particularly applied to the two-year roadworthings in founder-members, who made motor vehicles, but reading of students in Dresden and apart from students only are taken.

German motor manufacture hey certainly felt revolutionary, almost of their models have a motor than the falled to achieve their among the performance than the falled to achieve their among the performance than the falled to achieve their among the performance than the falled to achieve their among their performance than the falled to achieve their among their performance than the falled to achieve their among their performance than the falled to achieve their among their performance than the falled to achieve their among their performance than the fall the

on which Bonn insists.

But the legal limits have have placeful world.

to be in keeping with the latest in 1905, the year they founded the findings. They date back to be the world outlook was none too when people were less entire mising. The Kaiser landed in Tanconscious than they are today.

In 1972 Hans-Dietrich (as while Russia lost its war against who was then Bonn Interior to and was shaken by revolutionary did not want to sent healed the latest to the latest the did not want to trail behind the lest.

The dream of a New Man they shar-In both countries strict exists with a number of young poets came lations had been issued for both said in the conflagration of the and industrial polluters. Smog so at War, which Heckel survived in a Los Angeles and Tokyo in a smbulance unit.

Los Angeles and Tokyo had a subulance unit.

prompt action indispensable

Unburnt hydrocarbons and serilin in 1913) Heckel exercised a monoxide in car exhausts west result influence on the emergence of be particularly dangerous, so lifeth colours and angular, aggrestoth had to be reduced in the last forms were its hallmarks, and they by 90 per cent.

by 90 per cent.

Motor manufacturers put the in many instances it is hard to say search divisions to work and it was a result of their drawing and cleaner exhausts on both counts.

But in the mid-1970s that unexpected repercussions. The security of the South Seas and the

gines designed to reduce the hydrocarbons unburnt produced hey jointly came across the two in sden's Museum of Ethnology. leckel rented two shops in They were toxins that had you

king-class district of the city. They taken seriously. Not until used as studios by members of the deaths began to be connected p. They soon held shows, although

In new cars they are claimed by the also played a leading role in tically reduce the output of by group published from 1906, perso-oxides ids the revival of the woodcut.

be wide expanses of his multi-co-

Brücke connection lour woodcuts with their variety of con-

trast, especially his variations on the

theme of model Franzi, are among the

highlights of graphic art by the Brücke

Erich Heckel and the

Heckel preferred people and nature as subjects. He painted people full of unconstrained joie de vivre, initially in wild colour and with spontaneous verve, later composed in a more controlled manner.

His Reclining Girl of 1909 is a good example, but he was also capable of painting psychologically more profound portrayals of problematic characters, such as his Two Men at a Table. 1912, based on Dostoyevsky, or his Woman Convalescent triptych of 1913.

Throughout his life he was fascinated by the circus. He also felt close ties with nature, as expressed in his paintings of the Moritzburg ponds and the many landscapes he painted at, for instance, Dangast on the North Sea coast.

His Glassy Day, 1913, is a masterpiece in which, as in Feininger's work, water, the sky and the clouds are combined in crystalline forms.

The landscapes most clearly illustrate the lyrical, romantic side of Heckel's nature. He is generally felt to be the most contemplative, if not the most important Brücke artist.

In his later years he painted many landscapes in Hemmenhofen on Lake Constance. They no longer testify to the ecstasy of his early period.

There are no more violent changes of nature, just light tones and the magic of light. Was his power as an artist in decline or was it the screne, detached wisdom of old age?

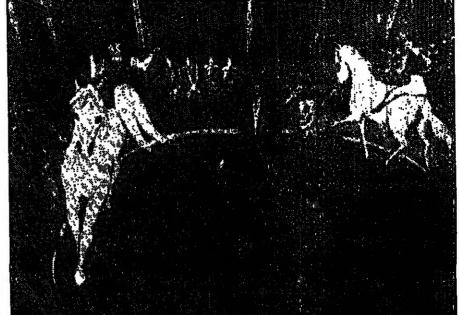
In the Third Reich over 700 of his paintings were banned from German museums. After the war he was appointed to a chair at the Karlsruhe college of art and made a member of the Order of Merit.

These and other honours were bestowed on him to make partial amends, He died on 27 January 1970 aged 86.

Rudolf Lange (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 30 July 1983)



A small example: Richard Hess 'David and Gollath III'



Small sculpture: something a little more intimate

Fellbach, near Stuttgart, is holding its second triennale of small sculpture. It is an experiment that has proved popular with artists and the public

So Fellbach can fairly claim to have filled a gap in the market and a gap in terms of information.

Artists have to earn a living and sculptors arguably have the hardest time of all. Architects nowadays provide them with little to do, while monuments are not in much demand.

No-one these days, apart, that is from committed art-lovers and collectors, has small works of sculpture around the home.

Yet in many ways small sculpture could help to make friends again for the larger variety. Its role is similar to that of graphics in relation to painting.

It doesn't keep the onlooker at a distance in the way that large sculpture does; it attracts him and cries out for personal attention.

It needs to be handled and, let's face it, loved unaffectedly and without con-

Small sculpture is subject to prejudice about which something must be done. It dates back to an era in which

> taken to mean large sculpture in miniature and suspected of being kitsch. This is where the Fellbach triennale has a part to play in dice. In principle, size is of no import in art. An Ottonian miniature can be as mural. A Tanagra re," says Henry Moore, "can be many times life size vet be felt to be on the small side. "A small sculpture with a big idea behind it can convey a feeling of being gigantic and monumental." To what extent does the

small sculpture was

work on exhibit in Felibach bear out this idea? There are over 300 exhibits. not all of which can be classified as sculpture, so there are bound to be differences in quality. Only work done over the past three

years is on show. Foreign sculptors have been invited to take part this time: Dutch and Polish.

This is to be a regular feature of the triennale in future, with work being exhibited from two foreign countries, one in Western, one in Eastern Europe.

There are 74 exhibits by 16 Polish artists on show, and 50 works by 14 Dutch artists. So the 204 exhibits by 98 German artists are generously display-

In styles and topics there are few differences between German and foreign exhibits. Small sculpture is internationul in appearance and technique.

It uses and combines a wide range of materials, and that distinguishes it from traditional small sculpture.

Bronze and cement; asbestos, rubber, glass, wood, brass, marble, iron and steel, ceramics, leather and all manner of synthetic materials are combined to produce the most varied designs and

Susanne Frick, for instance, puts a terracotta figurine of a naturalisticlooking woman inside a small glass box and calls the result Bus Stop.

Edward Lazikowski puts together imaginative structures made of wood, canvas and pieces of string.

Uli Lamp makes clothes out of wood, while the electronic wire constructions of Peter Vogel start to play music when you get anywhere near them.

It may generally be said that work representing figures and objects bear witness to more "inner monumentality" than abstract objects. The work of Richard Hess, Lothat

nonumental as a : Fischer, Rudolf Daudert, Adam Mylak statue. "A sculptu- : Barbara Falender and Jacek Waltos come in the first category. Abstract work, which performs small

sculpture's equally important ornamental function, is represented by the exhibits of Erich Hauser, Uli Pohl, Renate Hofleit, K. H. Franke and Hans Geipel.

Yet both are frequently no more than miniaturised repetitions of larger objects, and that is not necessarily the point of small sculpture.

Eo Plunien (Die Weit, 20 July 1983)

OPERA

Bayreuth boos for Briton's version of Wagner's 'Ring'

The first three parts of the Ring der Nibelungen earned some applause at the Bayreuth Wagner Festival, but the Götterdämmerung finale ended with massive boos and applause.

Since the director, Sir Peter Hall, did not take the curtain call until after the Götterdämmerung, he had to bear the brunt of the pent-up disenchantment.

While Wagnerians paid enthusiastic tribute to conductor Sir Georg Solti's debut in Bayreuth, Sir Peter and designer William Dudley became the butts of the audience's outrage.

The quality differences of the staging as a whole matched the public's reac-

The direction was so much worse than the music impossible to speak of a cohesive unit.

This quality gap is surprising because Sir Peter and Sir Georg have always regarded themselves as a team. They had agreed to abide by the conductor's intentions and there had apparently never been any problems on that score.

In a press conference after Siegfried, the conductor told newsmen that "Sir Peter is not my puppet."

Even so, the chasm between the two components, music and staging, is wider than ever before in the 32-year history of the "new" Bayreuth.

The asset side of the lopsided balance sheet: Sir Georg Solti did not only bring world format to Bayreuth - as demonstrated in Götterdämmerung - but he is also a conductor with a Wagner

In his decades of conducting Wagner he has familiarised himself with every detail and, what's more, he loves the romantic beauty and dramatic impact of this music.

In Götterdämmerung it was again the roaring passions in the deathly maze of guilt and destiny that Solti instilled with life in a mythological marathon: the underhanded intrigues of the power-hungry Nibelung son Hagen; the betrayed blood brotherhood of Gunther and Siegfried; the betrayal of love and faith; the sinister murder in the Odenwald; the shameful end of Götter magnificence and pride; the whispering murmur of runes.

Solti is a thoroughbred musician, is both sensitive and vehement in setting off such theatrical fireworks of emo-

| | | | | | | | | |

These fireworks of emotions reach their climax in Die Walkure, making a superlative in Götterdämmerung impos-

This shows the shortcomings of Solti's interpretation: those who plunge into the depths of sensuality must exhaust themselves sooner than those who think in terms of the intellectual con-

Sir Georg Solti conducted four magnificent operas, loosely linked by a colourful music mosaic.

The intellectual structure of the tetralogy, its architecture, world theatre perspective and even its demonical mythology barely revealed themselves in his interpretation.

It was thus not only the staging that fell short of doing justice to the tragic aspects of The Ring.

And even the orchestra conducted by Sir Georg only skirted the essence with its brilliant music.

As a comparison: The intimate despair at Siegfried's funeral procession in Pierre Boulez's version and the nearness to death of this music when conducted by Karl Böhm. And under Knappertsbusch the audience could feel and distil a universal tragedy from this death march.

Under Solti, the victoriously pathetic wake sounded like something dating back to a time Bayreuth would rather



away because what he presented in Bayreuth were no more than hints.

Only some of the pictures seen in the four Ring evenings had firm contours; everything else was obscured by the wasting clouds Hall made such ample use of in every scene.

In Götterdämmerung he out the second act into something akin to a Western set with wooden stairs, and the three naked Rhine maidens were something akin to extras in Glaube und

Was this supposed to be a definition of romanticism? The vision of a romantic opera the team had in mind was most easily realised in those parts where Solti's musical opulence was carried by powerful voices.

Since the technical equipment the health differences between the Ring was the costliest or soyed and the jobless.

(DM500,000), it will have to be jobless had a much higher incieven more effective and be see a chronic bronchitis, other lung imaginatively.

Romanticism was also con aesthetically more appealing (Ponnelle). Sir Peter Hall will have to a the the fifth highest alcohol consevering the umbilical cord that stiden in the world. Between two to Solti if he is to implement the per cent of the population are

only just held his own.

And festival manager Wolfart is estimated that between five and ner will have to put up with the cent of the working population tion whether the private the working population of the working population that we have the private the working population the working population the working population that we work in the working population the working population that we work in the Wagner ideas.

a musician should be permitted the Berlin company, Schering, which minate Bayreuth in future. The staging shortcoming with a plan to cut alcoholism high a price to pay in media workplace.

condition. He said: "I wanted a claims success. The number of disbeautiful Ring just once in my kinds due to alcoholism has declined Fritz School the project began in 1975. em

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiget, 144 began in 1974 have managed

Studies reveal that unemployment can lead to an early grave

ish studies suggest that unemoyment is a health risk. Deaths

ne into recession. hish delegate, Dr Farrow, told and Congress on Psychosomatics burg the studies showed that the

e who worked solely to earn were affected far less than peo-identified with their jobs.

In the eye of the storm: From left Sir Peter Hall, Sir Georg Solti, William ever, even those who worked

Solti and Hall admit that their Ring is far from complete; they say that they will work on it in the years to come.

Actually, Hall should begin right

Actually, Hall should begin right

Actually, Hall should begin right Hildegard Behrens, who remiscts and helped social status. three Brünhildes for the first the consequences to health when all came progressively more draming removed could be serious.

Manfred Jung (Slegfried) and congress was told about psychosuited to the unheroic interpretal disorders connected with unem-Chereau. He is certainly an impact increased tobacco and alcoliant hero envisaged by Sold. Consumption, depression with suici-The Bayreuth debut of Edge tendencies, and psychosomatic probbender (Waltraude) was not as its as insomnia, headaches, skin centioned and Park No. 2016. ceptional, and Bent Nomp of tions and asthma. Wives and chil-

The singers will still have to been once were relatively random improve their interpretation fractions. Now they had been conroles if Hall's directions bear ed by long-term empirical studies. The British speaker drew attention to

In the first year it was prime bronary study involving more than nology that occupied him. His to men aged between 40 and 60. to realise trusting naivete the bisregarding those who were out of phisticated technology calls for because of ill health in the first

ders and heart ailments.

M Federal Republic of Germany

em. Since then, 124 have managed

ep off the bottle, which is said to

belter ratio than achieved in other

ments dealing with alcohol. Comparative figures are not given but

dal worker at the company says

have been 64 dismissals for alco-

tronnel manager Dietz-Cornelius tain says workers used to cover up licoholics out of a misguided sense dildarity.

act disciplinary measures and sack-

were the rule when it was no longer

d consisted of works council mem-

two Schering social workers, the

the past six months.

ble to cover up.

Another long-term study involving one per cent of the population of Eng-

land and Wales showed that mortality among jobless who were not dismissed due to illness was 50 per cent higher than among the rest of the population. The deaths were attributed to a wide range of diseases.

This suggests that there is some truth to the old truism: the nature of the sickness is less important than who has it, Professor Aitken of Edinburgh told the congress.

He stressed that poor social and economic living conditions rank among the most important risk factors. Unemployment aggravates these conditions still

He suggested, however, that economic aspects are not the only ones to pose a hazard.

Dr Farrow said the mere fear of losing a job could impose a major psychological strain. This made a rise in coronary disorders likely among older wor-

But this had not yet been properly researched, and even completed studies on the interplay of unemployment and disease were not yet conclusive due to methodological difficulties.

This was mainly due to the fact that it was difficult to pinpoint unemployment as the actual cause of a particular disorder. But there was much to indicate that joblessness played an important role.

This transpired not only from day-today practical experience with the frame of mind of those who were genuinely looking for work and get turned down time and again over many months; it also transpired from the stress theory whereby this type of frustration posed a major health hazard.

But stress in itself did not cause sickness, as Professor Steinbach of Bonn recently told a German Medical Association congress in Montecatini Terme. He suggested that "stress" is a widespread fad term with a negative connotation. People called everything they didn't like "stress".

But when Hans Selye introduced "stress" as a medical term, he intended this tomean any psychological and physical emergency reaction to a challenge that enables man to perform beyond normal. What he meant was therefore something positive: top performance in sport, exams or a challenging but satis-

This positive response to stress must be seen in a different light than the negative variety regading the biochemical effects on the human organism, medical sociologist Professor Siegrist told the Hamburg meeting.

He cited the close link between dissatisfaction at work or joblessness and cardiovascular disorders.

In 1977, Hans Schaefer and Maria Blohmke pointed to the interplay between disagtisfaction at work and coronary disorders in their book Herzkrank durch psychosozialen Stress (Coronary Disease through psycho-Social Stress).

Professor Siegrist cited unloved work

or work below one's own ability as prime exemples of negative stress.

In such situations, the human body's biochemical reactions were different from those in situations of "normal"

A person who thought that he could cope with a threat or a challenge reacted with more alertness, a heightened fighting spirit and sometimes anger and

This had to do with an activation of the involuntary nervous system and, as a result, increased output of the hormone catecholamin.

On the other hand, people who found themselves defenceless in the face of a threat - especially the threat to social status - were marked by an increased production of not only catecholamin but cortisol as well.

This created a hormonal imbalance in the body which, if it kept recurring, could adversely affect the cardiovascular system. Blood pressure rose, the pulse rate quickened, the fat metabolism speeded up and the blood became more viscous.

Animal experiments had shown a number of additional changes that contributed to arteriosclerosis and so increased the risk of a heart attack.

These "bio-psycho-social mechanisms" are only just beginning to be researched, Professor Siegrist told the

He called for long-term studies that would show how emotional reactions (as in the case of frustrated efforts to find work and social decline) upset the hormonal balance and eventually led to organic iliness.

A study he and his team made, involving people who had suffered heart attacks, showed that more than 20 per cent of them were exposed to such negative stress situations - more than wice as many as in a control group of healthy people. Rosemarle Stein

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 29 July 1983)

Plan to get workers off the bottle and back to work

company doctor, a member of the personnel department, a rehabilitation specialist of the health insurance and a member of the public relations depart-

An information campaign on alcoholism was launched and the staff were told what the company intended to do about it.

Preventive information is one of the pillars of the Schering project. The other pillar is to offer help instead of punishment.

The workshop has clear-cut views on how to deal with the alcohol problem: it thinks little of the theory that alcoholics must learn to drink in a "coi way" (neither does the German Anti-Addiction Centre).

The workshop thinks that anybody who becomes dependent on alcohol will be at lifelong risk even after drying out. Drinking in moderation only prolongs the agony, the workshop says.

The patient must be made to understand his problem, and that meant realising that even the smallest sip could lead to a relapse.

Knowing that alcoholics were likely to put up stiff resistance, it was therefore necessary to exert "constructive pressume." In practical terms, this meant talking

JER VASKANIKE C

and offering help. If this was not enough, disciplinary measures to force the alcoholic to make use of the help

The unusual thing about the Schering model is tht 18 staff members have taken a 100-hour course training them to become voluntary social workers. Some of them are former alcoholics.

The mangement-works council deal provides for initial confidential talks between the alcoholic and his immediate superior.

The employee in allowed to invite a person he or she trusts, such as a social. worker, for instance.

At this stage the alcoholic is offered professional help, such as in a dryingout clinic, and promised that his job will be waiting for him afterwards.

He is also told dismissal might result from a refusal to take treatment.

Subsequent talks are usually also attended by the company doctor, a social worker and representatives of the works council and the personnel department.

If there is no sign of improvement, tougher action is taken.

For instance, a doctor's certificate might be demanded for every day's absence due to "illness" (a certificate is usually needed only for absences of more than three days).

Advantages such as flexible working hours and splitting up holidays might

The workshop does not think that a general alcohol ban can be enforced. it doubts in any case that it would do more good than an information campaign. But it does provide for individual bans on drinking in problem cases.

The company can also make the alcoholic agree to join a self-help group or undergo therapy within or outside the company (on full pay and with a lob guarantee provided he can prove attendance). If none of this helps, the company can cut his or her pay.

The works council, whose function it is to act as the staff advocate, has to do a fair bit or rethinking before agreeing that even a dismissal with a re-employment clause could help the alcoholic.

Journalists were told at a press conference it would be illusory to hope that such measures might stop drinking at

But the positive experience with the Schering model (other German companies are want to adopt it) has convinced the initiators that they are on the right

Justin Westhoff (Der Tagesapiegel, 22 July 1983)



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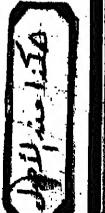
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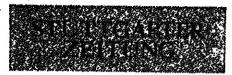
this soon became obvious that this **DAV-Verlagshaus** pothing to help. Nor did it help unthe great number of problem fen. following a suggestion by the works facil, an "alcohol workshop" was set Federal Republic of German

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M ARCHAEOLOGY

Huge dig mounted for stilt house settlements



Germany's biggest and costliest archaeological project has been faunched along the shores of the Federsee near Bad Buchau in Upper Swabia.

The project has the cumbersome name "Settlement-Archaeological Research on the Edge of the Alps." But it is far more interesting than it sounds. The idea is to unearth up to 6,000-yearold stilt house settlements.

Backed by the Scientific Research Association (DFG) in Bad Godesberg at the rate of DM1m a year for a period of five to ten years, the project promises to be worth the money and effort.

The initial plan is for digging to go on in four places until 1988; a Middle Bronze Age settlement (around 1500 BC), the only known settlement of its kind north of the Alps; a similar settlement (1100-800 BC) near Bad Buchau; one of the oldest neolithic villages (around 4000 BC) in Hornstand near Lake Constance; and a settlement dating back to 2500 BC near Prestenacker in Bavaria.

Baden-Württemberg's chief archaeologist. Dr Dieter Planck, is to act as

The Baden-Württemberg State Monuments Authority has provided a dis-

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used school building in Hemmenhofen along Lake Constance as the archaeological headquarters for the project.

The state of Baden-Wurttemberg has also supplied the archaeological head of the team in the field. Dr Helmut Schlichtherle, plus some of the specialised equipment. Everything else is to be financed by the DFG.

The high cost is accounted for by the fact that, apart from many unskilled diggers, the project will be staffed by three archaeologists and two techni-

A parallel project managed by Frei-burg University is to be permanently staffed by two biologists, a zoologist

This project, which is also financed by the DFG, is meant to support the archaeological work and will concern itself with wide-ranging research into the natural environment of the time. The project is headed by Professor Christian Strahm of the university's prehistory department.

The work of this group will provide important insights into a field that has increasingly attracted the attention of politicians: research into ecology and environmental change.

.. The researchers will concentrate on the interplay of economy and ecology

- a modern problem that arose in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages when man established permanent crop-growing

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plants were cultivated.

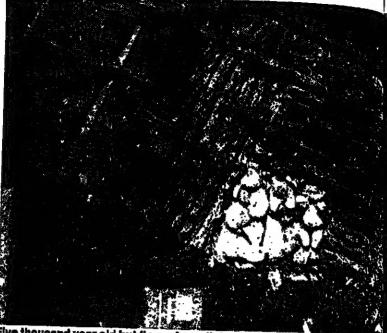
The same happened to animals. Some were deprived of their natural habitat, some were chased away or exterminated and others that wore deemed useful were domesticated.

interference. One-sidedly cultivated land soon became leached and barren.

scale led to soil erosion, a lowering of the water table and floods that forced

climatic changes.

fortress-like settlement structures. Archaeology alone is not enough when it comes to delving into issues of this nature. To get anywhere, the archaeologists must be assisted by scientists ranging from geologists via chemists and physicists all the way to



Five thousand year old hut floor of parallel wooden boards uncovered to parallel and orders to abide in Upper Swabia. The pile of stones is where the oven was. The hut was the find new code in dealing with in-(Photo: Landesdenkmalant Bades)

imal, what the level of the

This has been established

began 50 years ago.

tional research.

finds anywhere."

settlements, wresting farmland from primeval forests.

The scientists will thus delve into the first major case of destruction of the en-

It was 6,000 years ago that man first interfered with nature, destroyed its balance and so changed his environment.

Until then, he had lived in harmony with nature as a hunter and gatherer. Now, he tried his hand at farming and animal husbandry.

It was at that time that the nucleus of today's settlement areas was created along with a new landscape marked by

The foresis were cut down, land was put to pasturage and crops and the first permanent dwellings were erected. All this meant that tens of thousands of trees had to be felled.

Plant life was destroyed or changed; weeds were destroyed while other

Nature rebelled against this human

Man was therefore forced to destroy more forests in a bid for more arable

The felling of trees on a mammoth man to seek new homes elsewhere. Scientists suspect that this also led to

The adverse effects all this had on the flora and fauna caused trouble for the settlers as well.

By exploring the damage to the environment thousands of years ago, the researchers hope to gather practical information on how to cope with today's ecological problem and arrive at a "sensible balance between necessary changes of the environment and the preservation of its substance."

Among the phenomena that occurred at that time were: progressive division of labour and specialisation, social differences among the villagers, the devclopment from a clan operated enterprise under one roof to the smaller family unit and, later, the emergence of city or

botanists and zoologists.

State government clips the wings of police stool pigeons

police officer used to have his informers to ply him with tips for small favours.

the individual officer knew who ere. There were no rules. Du-methods were often used for the fighting crime.

ice would be most unlikely to auch headway in many cases unwere given the tip-off, especonnection with narcotics of-

Hesso has decided to issue bind-

The botanists must examine the regulations are the first of fruit, seed, wood and other find in Germany, and other Lagrinds to help arrive at a plantil be keeping an eye on their provegetation and economy other to see whether to adopt them too.

Zoologists must delve into the Justice Minister Herbert Ginimal as an ecological factor has to submit a report on how they animal bones can tell them to worked in a few months' time as ronment supported what the first countrywide discussion on the imal, what the level of the tri

imal, what the level of the terminal was, whether and how tell police informers have presented hunted and what changes were deent legal problems for the poabout by domestication sadbut over Germany. They have although the sum total of this scients been controversial.

nation will not only serve any formers work under cover, have discipline of science but the the underworld and divulge inarchaeologists interpret the partition that may later form the basis.

Other important fields of minal proceedings.

deeply involved in archaeologists that the underworld and divulge insearch are carbon dating and despite the gentleking, a sector in which an search are carbon dating and despite of conspiracy is common-ronology (the science of date of the proceedings is an area of crime in which the intervals of time and variable over informer is in his element.

intervals of time and variation over informer is in his element.

ronment in former periods by the would seem to be tailor-made for of the sequence of and different in narcotics and, as Frankfurt ween rings of growth in press prosecutor Harald Körner says: here can be no gainsaying that The digs at Lake Constants in informer is the only way to

The digs at Lake Consistence in informer is the only way to a variety of biotopes (regions in environmental conditions at lations of animals and plants it for a criminal organisation.

In the put together will perfect the previous activities and environment.

All this put together will perfect the construction of prehistoric ments in their environment.

ments in their environment.

The conditions for the prosent have to deal with when they deof even the oldest artefacts at the oldest artefacts are the oldest artefacts at the oldest artefacts are the oldest a

police must, in a word, use small Baden-Württemberg project is balt to catch the big boys. The fa-in 1979 — a project with which they can avoid the same they can provide in return are the quashing of proceedings the informer for minor offences continued a tradition in the At that time, in the 1920s is the informer for minor offences
At that time, in the 1920s is the informer for minor offences
Baden-Württemberg achieved to be handled as strictly confidential.

position in archaeology by disconnection in archaeology by disconnection in archaeology by disconnection in an atmosphere that can be less lages in a hitherto unknown of thickly legal.

The state is now once more where the police nor the law knew that trail blazer for German and that wasn't. The police naturally onal research.

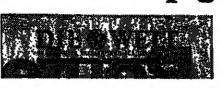
The stilt house settlements and wherever possible.

The stilt house settlement and wherever possible.

Federsee and Lake Constance of the set of the se

so because that area is use doubts whether the suspect been guilty of the offence he is action. Schlichtherie describes in the control of They decline to supply information. about the behaviour of an inforof where he can be found.

may even claim that an infor-



mer's activities on his own behalf could have been undertaken at their behest.

The police and the public prosecutor's office are clearly on opposite sides of the fence on this issue, and matters came to a head in Frankfurt where, as chief commissioner Dr Karlheinz Gemmer admits, the police had developed the use of informers to a fine art.

The Frankfurt public prosecutor's office began proceedings against police officers for overstepping the legal mark in their use of informers.

Frankfurt police spokesman Hans Neitzel refers to these officers under a cloud as particularly keen and committed members of the force.

They had been extremely successful n dealing with the drug trade and badly needed clear regulations on what they were allowed to do with informers.

They used to walk a tight-rope without the safety net of binding instructions. The decision was often left to their own discretion and it was often too serious a decision for one man to answer for.

A public prosecutor is bound by his job to take a restrictive interpretation of the law, whereas a police officer's aim will be to prevent further offences. so they are more or less bound to differ.

In future informers will only be used in Hesse with the approval of the public prosecutor's office, which will keep in touch with the police throughout the

The advantage from the police's point of view is that they will no longer be left solely responsible. At every stage of the proceedings they will have legal

Assurances given to informers will in future need to be approved by the public prosecutor too.

to check that the

first nine are cor-

date of birth.

rence number.

tion about the holder.

rect and genuine. Then comes the letter

D for Germany, followed by six figures

that will be recognised as the holder's

date of birth. It too is followed by a fur-

ther number that must tally to verify the

The next set of figures merely indi-

All these number go a long way to-

A point on which data protection of-

ficials are most concerned is that serial

numbers must not be used to set up or

gain access to computerised informa-

The only authority entitled to store

ell serial numbers will be the Federal

Stationery Office, and then only to

show who has been issued with an ID

In the debate that preceded the draft-

ing of the ID Card Bill the data protec-

tion officials succeeded in gaining an

assurance that serial numbers would

not contain coded information about

the holder or even as much as a hint

The new ID card may have practical

advantages both for the holder and for

the authorities but from the viewpoint

of data protection they are potentially

The main danger arises from the fact

that such information was available.

ward ensuring that counterfelt cards

can readily be recognised as forgerles.

cate how long the card is valid. They

are likewise followed by a cross-refe-

The Supreme Court feels that an informer who shops serious offenders but

dies not give evidence because he has been assured he need not do so is not much use.

The police used to put the officer in charge of the case in the dock in the informer's stead. This is no longer enough to make a case stick in court.

Second-hand information will not be enough to get a prosecution against high-grade narcotics dealers defended by star barristers.

In Frankfurt 20 drug cases have been brought to a successful conclusion since 1976 by a police subterfuge that seemed to have overcome this difficulty. Evidence was given by informers but

they were out of sight in a closed box and taken to and from the court along underground tunnels.

Scrambler microphones were used to ensure that their voices could not be dentified in the dock either.

Will the new regulations mean the police are virtually out of the running in dealing with drug offences? Frankfurt narcotics squad officers are emphatic

"The number of offenders brought to book has declined," says Jochen Schroers of the Hesse Justice Ministry, but not because informers are no longer prepared to offer their services. It is because new methods of marketing drugs have been introduced.

H. H. Kannenberg (Die Welt, 29 July 1983)

ID card raises fears about Big Brother

computerised identity card to be A computerised identity card to be introduced next year has raised fears about misuse of information.

Bonn Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann is taking steps to assure! people that there are no sinister possibilitles involved in the card.

He wants to avoid a repetition of the huge outcry over the German census. The census had already been prepared at a cost of DM58m when it was stayed by order of the Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe earlier this year.

Suits filed at the court argued that computerised census data could too easily to supplied to unauthorised persons. Big Brother fears about computcrised data have also been voiced about the new ID card.

So Herr Zimmermann aims to dispel them by showing people well before November next year, when the card is due to be launched, that the row of computer numbers on the plastic card is neither so mysterious nor so ominous.

The figures, he argues, are in reality quite harmless and more likely to be to the user's advantage than to his or her disadvantage.

Yet data protection officials in Bonn still feel that the ID card is not as harmless as Herr Zimmermann says.

The two major advantages of the card, according to an Interior Ministry brochure, are that it cannot be forged and that computer shecks will speed up border formalities.

Two lines of computerised letters and figures at the bottom of the card can be read by a computer. The first line reads IDD, followed by the holder's name,

IDD, the Ministry explains, merely stands for Identification Document Deutschland, the assumption being that if the cards are introduced all over Europe the holder's nationality will need to be computerised too.

The second line consists entirely of

numbers, . the first 10 of which are identical with the serial number in the top right-hand corner of the card. The first nine figures are the serial number, the tenth is a crossreference number

is anyone checking up on Frau Mustermann?

that it will be possibly to mechanically read the new cards, says Joachim Hertel of the Federal Data Protection Department in Bonn.

That will make it possible to check many more ID cards at the border. Will it then be possible to store and retrieve data to check when and where people

The ID Card Bill does not supply an answer, says Herr Hertel. It will depend on how the police use their powers.

Technically the storage of such extensive data presents no problems, he adds. It can be done. Whether it ought to be done is another matter.

Data protection officials are adamant that data ought not to be stored when the people whose identity is checked

A special problem in this context is posed by the CID's observation techniques. Plain-clothed police officers are known to check anyone who comes into contact with a suspect or happens to be at a location that is under observation.

The new ID card will enable them to probe deep into the life of completely innocent people who just happen to be around when the police are checking someone or somewhere.

Herr Hertel readily admits that the implications are still under discussion. Changes may yet be made, he says. Heinz Tutt

(Kölner Stadt-Anseiger, 29 July 1963)

